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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
FOR 1946,

TOGETHER WITH

# THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Chief Sanitary Inspector.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### FOR 1946.

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Guildford.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1946, on the health of the Borough of Guildford.

This is the first full post-war Report, and shows a most satisfactory state of affairs.

There has been an increase of population to 45,920, an increase of one thousand on the 1945 estimate.

The Birth rate of 28.75 is the highest since 1920.

The Death rate of 11.21 is also less than that of 1945 and extremely satisfactory.

The most satisfactory item of all, however, is the Infantile Mortality rate, which has fallen from 35 in 1945 to 28.32 in 1946. This is a remarkable drop and is most satisfactory; it reflects an increase in ante- and post-natal care and increased vigilance of the Health Visitors in the home.

Infectious Disease incidence has also been very low indeed, in fact hardly more than one-sixth of what it was in 1945.

In that year there was an outbreak of Measles which sent up the notifications considerably. In 1946 there were no such outbreaks, and notifications of all infectious diseases were low.

Diphtheria Immunisation was proceeded with without abatement in 1946, and the figures show a new child population estimate by the Registrar General as 5,510 aged 5 to 14 years, 2,065 children under five years. The number on the books as having been immunised are 5,704 plus 1,356, a percentage of 91.

The high percentage of immunisations is most satisfactory.

School Population, as in 1945, was again noted by another Assistant School Medical Officer to be not quite up to the mark.

Dr. Clarke, the Assistant School Medical Officer, states:—

“From what I have seen during the last six months I think that the health of the School Children in general is good, and they are well and healthily clothed.

Skin infections, mostly septic spots, are prevalent, resistant to treatment, and tend to recur.

I think the school child may be low in Vitamin C. There is not State provision for it such as the under five years have. Fresh vegetables have been scarce, poor in quality and very dear; fresh fruit spasmodic and insufficient in supply.

I think we see more tired children with slack postures and mild anxiety state.

Faulty home hygiene and lack of proper sleeping space are doubtless some of the causes of this condition.”

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELAM, T.D., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.



# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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## **Medical Officer of Health :**

F. A. BELAM, T.D., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## **Assistant Medical Officer of Health :**

P. M. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., D.P.H.

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

H. A. PERRY, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

## **District Sanitary Inspectors :**

W. S. GREGORY.

H. D. SMITH (from 19th September, 1946).

A. H. MATHEWS (from 16th September, 1946).

T. ELLISON (to 31st May, 1946).

J. W. JEPP (to 16th September, 1946).

R. E. BRIGGS (from 19th August, 1946).

(Each Sanitary Inspector holds the Certificate of the R.S.I. and the Meat Inspector's Certificate.)

## **Health Visitors and School Nurses :**

MISS E. SMITH, Certs. General Training and S.C.M.

MRS. A. KEAR, Certs. General Training, F.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's, and Sanitary Inspector's.

MISS M. JENKINS, Certs. General Training, S.C.M., and Health Visitor's.

MISS B. L. PECKHAM, Certs. General Training, S.C.M., and Health Visitor's (to 31st October, 1946).

MISS I. KOSTER, Certs. General Training, S.C.M., and Health Visitor's (to 31st October, 1946).

MISS B. FIDDES, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., S.R.N., and Health Visitor's (from 18th March, 1946).

MISS E. C. EVERETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's (from 1st November, 1946).

**Remedial Gymnast for Babies' Physical Training Class :**

MRS. E. SAMUEL.

**Clerks :**

MRS. E. G. DALBY (to 31st January, 1946).  
 MISS Q. GARLICK (from 1st February to 19th July).  
 MR. S. A. HARPER (from 24th June, 1946, return from  
 Service).  
 MISS E. BENTON (from 18th November, 1946).  
 MISS B. NICHOLS (to 16th December, 1946).  
 MISS B. WELHAM.  
 D. TOMLIN.

**Obstetric Consultant and Consultant for Puerperal Fever  
 and Pyrexia Cases :**

F. C. ALTON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

**Medical Officer for Ante and Post-Natal Clinics :**

WINSOME D. GRANTHAM, M.B., B.Ch.

**Mothers' and Toddlers' Dental Clinic :**

T. S. LATHAM, L.D.S.

**Public Analyst :**

E. HINKS, B.Sc., F.I.C. (to July 1946).  
 D. D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C. (from July 1946).

**Part-time Assistants to M.O.H. :**

**Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.**

EDITH BUDDEN, M.D. (to 12th May, 1946).  
 BARBARA WHITAKER, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 (to 12th May, 1946).  
 JEAN NIGHTINGALE, B.M., B.Ch. (to 12th May, 1946).

**Assistant School Medical Officer :**

R. I. DIMOND, M.B., Ch.B. (to 1st August, 1946).  
 I. M. CLARKE, F.R.C.S.I. (from 3rd September, 1946).

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) : 7,173.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population,  
mid-1946 : 45,920.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1946) accord-  
ing to Rate Books : 11,771.

Rateable Value at December 31st, 1946 : £511,204.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at April 1st, 1946) : £2,126.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		M.	F.	
Live Births—				
Total ...	...	428	425	{ Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the esti- mated resident population, 20.75.
Legitimate ...	...	401	393	
Illegitimate ...	...	27	32	
Still Births—				
Total ...	...	7	9	{ Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 16.51.
Legitimate ...	...	7	8	
Illegitimate ...	...	—	1	
Deaths ... Total 515		246	269	{ Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popula- tion, 11.21.

The Birth Rate is 20.75, which is the highest since 1920. Though lower than that of the County Boroughs and the 148 smaller towns it is higher than that of the country as a whole. It is noteworthy that almost exactly the same period has elapsed since the end of the 1939–45 war as from the end of the 1914–18 war : obviously the return of men from the services is responsible in each case.

As might be anticipated from the increased number of births, the still-birth rate is slightly increased. The question of still-births is intimately associated with that of neo-natal mortality as both are due to the same causes. This will be discussed later.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1946. Provisional Figures.

England & Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	19.1	0.53	11.5	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.15	—	4.4	43
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	22.2	0.67	12.7	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.01	0.13	—	6.1	46
148 Smaller Towns (Resid't Populat'ns 25,000 to 50,000— 1931 Census) ...	21.3	0.59	11.7	—	—	0.00	—	0.02	0.01	0.14	—	2.8	37
London ...	21.5	0.54	12.7	—	—	0.01	—	0.02	0.01	0.12	—	4.2	41
GUILDFORD ...	20.75	0.34	11.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	28.32

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows :—

{	Total Births :	Abortion with Sepsis—0.13	Abortion without Sepsis—0.06
	Puerperal Infections—	0.18	Others—1.06
	Others—	1.15	

Guildford : A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.



## Guildford Deaths in 1946.

[illegible]

It will be noted that there are seven more deaths ascribed to Guildford by the Registrar General than can be found in the death returns. These deaths are shown in the Table in detail.

The Death Rate is 11.21 lower than that of 1945, or than the rates for the country as a whole or towns. Of the 515 deaths, 315 were persons over 65, of which 132 were male and 183 female. 133 deaths were ascribed to heart disease and 83 to cancer. No other cause of death occasioned a large number of deaths. Heart disease caused 99 deaths in those over 65, and cancer 46.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were fewer than in 1945, being down by one-third. This is much more satisfactory.

Infantile Mortality is 27 deaths under 12 months, giving the really excellent figure of 28.32 per 1,000 live births.

This compares with the 35 of 1945 and is almost half of that of the country as a whole.

This does show that the work of our ante- and post-natal and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics is bearing good fruit, and that the home visits of the Health Visitors are well worth while.

Of the infant deaths 20 were under one month old, that is, were neo-natal deaths.

Causes of death were in 13 cases congenital mal-formation, birth injury or infant disease, and in 7 premature birth.

The ages of the infants at death were two at 20 minutes, one at 7 hours, one at 12 hours, one at 20 hours, eight at 1 day, two at 2 days, one at 5 days, three at 1 week, one at 2 weeks, one at 2 months, one at 4 months, two at 6 months, one at 7 months, one at 9 months, and one at 11 months. From the fact that 20 out of 27 died within the first month, it is obvious that most of our efforts to reduce infantile mortality must lie in ante-natal care, and the extra care needed by the premature infant.

This was well borne out by the remarks of all the experts on the subject who took part in the discussion on infantile mortality at the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Torquay. It was there pointed out that 50 per cent. of infantile deaths were due to ante- or intra-natal causes.

Prematurity, asphyxia, toxemia and inadequate dieting in pregnancy are all causes of still-births and neo-natal deaths, and Dr. Grantham especially stresses the last cause as definitely apparent in the mothers she has seen at her ante-natal clinic here. As she has conducted the Municipal Ante-

Natal Clinic for the past seventeen years it is obvious to her that mothers now attending are definitely under-nourished as compared with those seen before the war. It may well be that this is one of the main causes for neo-natal mortality in Guildford. The importance of the maintenance of breast feeding as a preventive of gastro enteritis, due to mismanagement of bottle feeding, due again to a crowded and dirty home, should be further emphasised.

Standards of domestic hygiene must be raised and mothers must be dissuaded from taking on work which prevents them from keeping their own houses clean and caring for their babies. In Guildford every endeavour is made by the Health Visitors to concentrate on the care of the expectant and nursing mother and the new-born child. Their advice on the home and its adaptation for the purpose required is one of the planks in the prevention of infantile mortality, upon which much weight is laid, as it is this which assists the mother with the knowledge needed to give that extra care and attention to the premature and weakly child which may make all the difference between its survival or death. Here again they can stress the importance of the expectant mother drawing all extra rations allowed her, and using them for herself. One of the main difficulties is the queuing, which falls especially hard on these women.

The most important and vital shortage is that of the first class proteins, meat, milk, eggs, cheese, butter and fish. It is easy to say that fish is unrationed, but when it costs 5/6 for a piece of cod sufficient only for two people the daily budget, already overtaxed by the uncontrolled prices of unrationed and necessary foods, is stretched to breaking point. And the nutritious and thoroughly desirable herring is not a popular meal to all, and necessitates endless standing in queues which tire out the expectant mother more than anything else. Many get no pleasure in flaunting their priority "head of the queue" ticket. There is no question that obtaining sufficient first class protein is quite an impossibility with most people, and other things will not make up for it.

Though the health of the people may be maintained at a satisfactory level and epidemics have not arisen yet, the stamina and staying power is definitely diminished. Any work of at all a strenuous nature brings on that easily tired feeling.

For the expectant mother this is at once reflected in the coming child, and 20 out of 27 infantile deaths during 1946 being in children under one month of age indicates all too



clearly how adverse ante-natal, intra-natal and immediately post-natal conditions are affecting the babies of Guildford.

If only these adverse conditions could be corrected our infantile mortality already extremely low, might be reduced almost to vanishing point.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Dr. Patricia Milligan resumed duty as Assistant Medical Officer of Health from 13th May, 1946, on her demobilisation from service in the Royal Navy.

On her return Dr. Milligan resumed charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough. Dr. Milligan also attends weekly at the Okewood Day Nursery, for children under two years of age, which is maintained by the Corporation of Guildford, and accommodates thirty children.

Dr. R. L. Dimond resigned the temporary post of Assistant School Medical Officer of the County Council, and was replaced by Dr. I. Clarke on the 3rd October, 1946.

**Health Visitors.** Mrs. B. Goodson, née Peckham, resigned from her post and was replaced by Miss E. C. Everett, on the 1st November. Miss B. Fiddes commenced duties on the 18th March, 1946, in place of Miss Thomas, who resigned on the 22nd December, 1945. Miss I. Koster resigned her appointment on the 31st October; her post was not filled by the end of the year.

**Laboratory Facilities.** The following municipal work was done by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital. Number of specimens examined 207, classified as follows:—

Swabs for Diphtheria, 52.

Haemolytic Streptococci, 39.

Vincent's angina, 12.

Miscellaneous, 10.

Sputa for Tubercle bacilli, 17.

Stools—B. Dysentery Sonne, 50.

Miscellaneous, 19.

Examination of Blood—B. Dysentery Sonne, 7.

Count, 1.

Wasserman Reaction, 225.

Haemoglobin, 22.

Grouping, 14.



**Ambulance Brigade.** The St. John Ambulance Brigade rendered excellent work under the control of Divisional Superintendent Mr. Chaplin.

The Corps numbers 260 members. The Brigade have five ambulances and one car for sitting cases. In 1946, 4,596 cases were dealt with, of which 103 were road accident cases. The Corps provided long distance transport for 436 cases and Borough transport was provided for 1,005 cases from homes to hospital. The members of the Corps made 1,070 attendances at the Clinics and Royal Surrey County Hospital, and attended 925 patients when off and on duty. Medical Comforts issued numbered 494 for the year 1946.

**Nursing in the Home.** This work continues to be carried out most efficiently by the six general nurses and two district midwives of the Guildford Queen's District Nursing Association.

During 1946 in the Jarvis Maternity Home 183 midwifery and 83 maternity cases were attended. Domiciliary midwifery dealt with 96 midwifery and 16 maternity cases.

Unfortunately overcrowding still remains marked in the Borough of Guildford; more than 4,633 applicants at 31st December, 1946, were on the list of the Council for houses. This overcrowding makes very few homes suitable for confinement, so that institutional accommodation is in great demand. Unfortunately it frequently happens that owing to the demand for Institutional accommodation the staff are unable to cope with all the work that is placed upon them, and consequently cases which should really receive Institutional accommodation have to be accommodated in their own homes. The above mentioned circumstances of overcrowding renders the work of the Queen's District Nursing Association in domiciliary nursing more difficult. The greatest credit is due to them for the manner in which they carry out with complete freedom of infection all cases attended by them. It must be remembered that Maternity provision at present consists of: St. Luke's Hospital of the Surrey County Council, 80 beds; Jarvis Maternity Home of the Queen's District Nurses, 15; and Mount Alvernia Nursing Home, 28.

Comparison between local and non-Borough cases shows that to residents of the Borough there were a total of 805 births, of which 299 took place at St. Luke's Hospital (Surrey County Council), 201 Mount Alvernia and 165 Jarvis, and 140 in patients' own homes under supervision of doctors or

midwives. Of births in the Borough but normally residing outside its boundaries: St. Luke's 1,056, Mount Alvernia 374, Jarvis 106, Midwives etc. 15—a total of 1,551 (almost double the number of residents).

In addition to the above the Queen's Nurses attended 83 children under and 50 over five, paying 542 visits to the former and 335 to the latter, and transferring eight children to hospital. Of those under 5, one was a case of measles and four pneumonia. Of those over 5, one was a pneumonia case.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.** Clinics were as follows:—

#### **ARUNDEL HOUSE:**

Tuesday mornings, Wednesday and Friday afternoons:  
Maternity and Child Welfare.

#### **STOUGHTON:**

Monday mornings, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons:  
Maternity and Child Welfare.  
Wednesdays: Post-Natal and Ante-Natal.

#### **MERROW:**

First and Third Monday afternoons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

#### **BURPHAM:**

Second and Fourth Monday afternoons: Maternity and Child Welfare.

#### **ONSLOW:**

Saturday mornings: Maternity and Child Welfare.

#### **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:**

Stoughton—Sessions, 89.

Cases seen—Ante-Natal	...	New 253.	Old 234.
Post-Natal	...	New 160.	Old 17.
Gyneacological	...	New 19.	Old 12.
Wasserman Tests	...	New 226.	

In addition to the above Municipal Clinic, Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics were held at the St. Luke's Hospital of the Surrey County Council for the cases booked there. Also the Queen's Nurses held Ante-Natal Clinics at their Jarvis Home for mothers they booked for confinement. Births which took place at the above institutions are specified above.

Excellent work was done during the year by voluntary helpers at the Clinics under direction of Miss Gross, who puts in indefatigable work in this respect. The thanks of the

Committee are due to all those helpers for the excellent work which they have put in: without them the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics could not have been possibly carried out with the same smoothness and efficiency.

At Christmas time there were six Christmas parties held at Ayers' Cafe, at which mothers and children from the Clinics attended. These parties were most successful and very much appreciated; every child under five present received a toy. The whole of the expenses were borne by the money contributed by mothers attending the Clinics.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

	Arundel House.	Stoughton.	Merrow.	Burpham.	Onslow.	Totals.
Number of Sessions ...	137	139	22	20	47	365
Number of Doctors' Sessions ...	129	133	20	17	45	344
Number on register at beginning of year—						
Children over 1 year	417	425	59	58	113	1072
Children under 1 year	381	406	62	30	105	984
Totals ...	798	831	121	88	218	2056
Number on register at end of year—						
Children over 1 year	580	587	102	75	157	1501
Children under 1 year	218	244	19	13	61	555
Totals ...	798	831	121	88	218	2056
Attendances—						
Children over 1 year	2454	2157	426	314	530	5881
Children under 1 year	2946	3461	304	132	670	7531
Totals ...	5400	5618	730	446	1200	13412
Average attendance per child ...	6.7	6.8	6.03	5.06	5.5	6.5
Average attendance per session ...	39.4	40.2	33.1	22.3	25.5	36.7
Numbers attending for first time—						
Children over 1 year	76	91	45	18	16	246
Children under 1 year	259	299	27	16	65	666
Totals ...	335	390	72	34	81	912



	Arundel House.	Stoughton.	Merrow.	Burpham.	Onslow.	Totals.
Interviews with Doctor—						
Children over 1 year	1351	1300	158	99	377	3285
Children under 1 year	1806	1876	167	66	457	4372
Totals ... ..	3157	3176	325	165	834	7657
Average interviews per session ... ..						
	24.4	23.8	16.2	9.6	18.5	22.2
Numbers from outside the Borough—						
Children over 1 year	61	44	7	3	—	115
Children under 1 year	40	113	6	4	1	164
Attendances :						
Children over 1 year	182	68	36	7	—	293
Children under 1 year	121	187	54	11	1	374

**Nurseries.** On April 1st, 1946, the Surrey County Council took over the war-time Nurseries run by the Corporation except one. These Nurseries were converted into Nursery Schools under the Education Committee of the Surrey County Council. In view of the fact that only some two hundred of these war-time Nurseries were taken over by the Education Authorities of the country, it is a feather in the cap of the Corporation of Guildford that their Nurseries at "The Dene," "Westborough," "Stoughton," "Shepherds Hill" and "Woodbridge" were found suitable to take over and use as Nursery Schools unchanged.

One Nursery that was retained by the Corporation was Okewood Nursery, and this was kept for the accommodation of children under two who were not eligible for admission to Nursery Schools. Over thirty children can be accommodated at this Nursery, which has on the staff an experienced Matron (State Registered Nurse), Deputy Matron (State Registered Children's Nurse), two qualified Nursery nurses (trained at St. Christopher's), two assistant nurses, and four probationers. Care is taken to see that the mothers of the children left in the Nursery really need to work, as the Ministry Circular of December emphasises the importance of children of such tender age being cared for in their own homes if at all possible. A number of the children at Okewood Nursery are illegitimate, which of course makes it essential for their mothers to work.

The Nursery has been re-decorated during the year and is most efficiently run. The children receive their mid-day meal, and also tea.



**Dental Clinics**—Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service, 1946. The yearly figures given below will best show the working of the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme:

#### MOTHERS.

Year.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Extractions.	Gas.	Fillings.	Scale.	Dentures.
1941 ...	98	430	667	98	5	25	84
1943 ...	95	459	546	99	101	56	55
1945 ...	123	616	457	127	132	57	57
1946 ...	77	353	736	83	51	62	62

It will be noted that in 1946 there was a sharp fall in new cases. This was due to the end of the war in 1945, and the return of evacuees.

I think also that people have had more money to spend in 1946, a fact which leads people to seek private rather than institutional treatment.

It will also be noted how extractions have decreased and conservative work has risen.

#### INFANTS.

Year.	New Cases.	Attendances.	Fillings.	Extractions.	Gas.
1941 ...	93	136	28	293	81
1943 ...	101	211	59	258	84
1945 ...	107	235	75	198	76
1946 ...	70	217	93	160	54

It will be seen that, like the mothers, there has been a fall in extractions and a rise in conservative work.

Nursery School work is not included as this is now under the Education Act: 203 infants were in fact inspected in these schools.

**Tuberculosis Dispensary.** Dr. Cooper, the County Tuberculosis Officer, attends at the County Dispensary, Tower House, Epsom Road. He sees all cases referred to him by medical practitioners, but unless a case is so referred Dr. Cooper does not see cases automatically on notification. Sessions are held on Mondays and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 p.m. and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Dr. Cooper will visit cases too ill to attend his clinic if so required.

**Mass Radiography.** It has not been possible to arrange a further session of the Mass Radiography Unit during the year, but it is hoped that another will be held in the near future.

It is to be noted that the Ministry of Health again ask that the report should include comments upon the allowances Scheme. This was noted in full in the Report for 1945, and as the Scheme was not altered until 16.12.46 the amount of the allowance was totally inadequate as then stated.

#### MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES.

- (a) For male applicant and wife, or female applicant with dependent husband (jointly) per week 39s. 0d.
- (b) For male or female applicant where rate (a) does not apply ... .. per week 27s. 0d.
- (c) For dependants (other than wife or husband) :—
- |                     |     |     |          |          |
|---------------------|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| Aged 16 or over     | ... | ... | per week | 12s. 0d. |
| Aged 11 or over     | ... | ... | per week | 10s. 6d. |
| Aged 5 and under 11 | ... | ... | per week | 9s. 0d.  |
| Aged under five     | ... | ... | per week | 7s. 6d.  |

It will be noted that there was some alteration in allowances made from 16.12.46. It is much to be hoped that the question of increases in these allowances and their continuance whatever the prognosis of the case will be envisaged in the near future as the present arrangements by which a bad prognosis precludes the granting of allowances, or concludes it if previously granted, is a terrible reflection upon those responsible.

I am very glad to note that the number of notifications during 1946 have fallen considerably. The number of cases on the Register are :—

#### 1946.

Origin—		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Local	...	138	63	...	31 30	262
Transfers	...	34	40	...	4 11	89
Totals	...	172	103	...	35 41	351

Unfortunately the same position with regard to beds available in sanatoria still obtains, and more than one hundred beds are not available owing to the shortage of staff.

Every effort is made to increase the priority of applicants for Council Housing for Tuberculosis cases so as to limit the overcrowding of such cases as much as possible and thus prevent the spread of infection.

**T.B. After-Care Committee.** These are run by the Public Health Authorities and other voluntary agencies, and give economic help to supplement means sufficiently and try to cover provision of any little extras.

As far as Guildford is concerned the response to the appeal for funds by the sale of Christmas Seals was better in 1946 and in excess of any previous years, as more than £100 was obtained.

This is extremely useful, because during 1946 repeated appeals had to be made to the Central funds of the County to reimburse the local After-Care Committee, so as to enable them to carry on supplying the needs of the unfortunate sufferers from Tuberculosis in the Borough. Now that the County Council are supplying milk to these cases the Local Committee are by that much relieved. Funds are still necessary to provide pocket money while in Sanatoria, for little extras such as may be required, or to provide clothes and footwear for children of tubercular patients. It seems to me deplorable that the Government allowances are so low as to necessitate voluntary provision of this nature.

**Venereal Diseases.** The County Council Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital by an Assistant County Medical Officer on Thursdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 p.m. for males, and Mondays from 2 to 7 p.m. and Thursdays from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. for females. The special particulars concerning tracing of contacts and follow up of defaulters can only be supplied by the County Authorities who are responsible for running these Clinics.

**Notification of Births.** During 1946, 411 males and 394 female births were notified. Of the above there were five male and three female still-births. Out of the total, 299 births occurred at St. Luke's Hospital, 201 at Mount Alvernia, 165 by the Queen's District Nurses, 136 by the midwives, and 4 by doctors. All the above births took place to mothers who are residents of Guildford.

In addition, births took place locally to mothers living elsewhere who came into Guildford for confinement. Of these there were 1,056 at St. Luke's Hospital, 374 at Mount Alvernia, 106 at the Jarvis Home, and 15 by the Midwives. It is seen that many more births took place in Guildford to outsiders than residents, which readily accounts for difficulty in obtaining accommodation and points to the necessity of Guildford mothers booking beds at the earliest possible moment. No less than



1,551 births to non-residents occurred in Guildford, and 797 to residents (only half that of non-residents).

The Registrar General's figures when received, however, show that 853 births—428 males and 425 females—were registered. This means that thirty births occurred which were not notified. Of these it was ascertained that thirteen took place at the Royal Surrey County Hospital: this will leave seventeen births unaccounted for.

**Child Life Protection.** No proceedings were taken under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

There were 49 foster children on the register at the end of 1946, and 19 foster mothers were registered.

**Hospital Provision.** The accommodation at St. Luke's Hospital is: 260 general medical, surgical and chronic beds, a Radiotherapy Treatment Centre with 52 beds, and an Isolation Block with 8 cubicles, and a Mental Observation Block. There are 80 Maternity beds.

Admissions at St. Luke's, including infants born in hospital, total 5,467. Total number of discharges, 5,189. Total deaths, 322. Total deliveries, 1,332.

At the Royal Surrey County Hospital the accommodation is 228 beds. During 1946 there were 4,350 in- and 19,602 out-patients, with a waiting list of 635 which is reviewed monthly. An average of 212 beds were occupied daily in general and 22 in private wards; 4,001 patients were admitted during the year. 167 remained in hospital from 1945, and at the end of the year 165 patients remained. The average number of days each patient was resident was 16.52 general, and 19.54 private.

Every kind of disease was treated, specialists being available in surgery, medicine, gyneacology, orthopaedics, psychiatry, radiology, dermatology, ophthalmology and pathology.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Thirty Midwives notified their intention to practise during 1946. Of these, 9 were Queen's Midwives and 6 were private midwives working in the home. There is one other who works in a private nursing home in addition to the above. The remaining 14 are midwives employed at the Mount Alvernia Nursing Home who notified their intention to practise.



The Inspector of Midwives made 19 routine and 35 special visits, classed as follows:—

Visits.	Routine.	Special.
Independent Midwives ...	12	4
Mount Alvernia ...	2	4
Queen's Nurses ...	5	27
Patients in home ...	13	—

Analysis of 141 Medical Aid Forms received from the midwives show that 78 were received from the Queen's Nurses Jarvis Maternity Home, of which 24 were on account of non-residents; 22 of these paid their own fees, and 47 of the residents paid theirs. From Mount Alvernia 28 forms were received, of which 7 persons were residents, and 21 non-residents, of whom 6 paid their own fees.

The Queen's District Nurses sent in 30 medical aid forms from the district, all of which were on behalf of residents, and of these 5 paid their own fees. The remaining 5 forms were sent in by independent midwives, and were in respect of residents.

#### Medical Aids, 1946.

	Residents		Non-Residents		Total.
	Paying.	Not Paying.	Paying.	Not Paying.	
Mount Alvernia ...	1	6	6	15	28
Jarvis ...	49	5	22	2	78
Queen's District ...	5	25	—	—	30
Independent Midwives	—	5	1	—	5
Total ...	55	41	28	17	141

**Health Visiting.** The six Health Visitors during 1946 made 4,579 visits to infants, 6,662 to toddlers, and 302 ante-natal visits.

**Care of Premature Infants.** The special provisions made by the Council in response to the Ministry Circular 20/44 and described in the Annual Report for 1944 are still in existence. The equipment, consisting of a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, thermometers and mucus catheters, is available at Arundel House, Stoke Road, Guildford.

During 1946 the following number of babies were notified as premature, i.e., under 5½ lbs. at birth:—

Born and nursed entirely at home ...	Nil
Born in Hospital ...	26
Died during the first 24 hours ...	3
Survived at the end of one month ...	23

**Supervision of Nursing Homes.** During 1946 only two nursing homes in Guildford were functioning. These were Mount Alvernia and the Jarvis Maternity Home of the Queen's Nurses.

The Onslow Village Nursing Home officially closed on the 15th November, 1946. But it had not been functioning as a Maternity Home, for which it was registered, for some years. Westfield Maternity Home was removed from the Register in November 1946, with a view to re-opening at a later date; it was not functioning during the whole of the year.

Belmont House, Albury Road, also was closed during the year owing to the Matron having been unable to obtain domestic staff. This is the great difficulty in running Nursing Homes at the present time. During 1946 the only beds obtainable in Nursing Homes were those above mentioned, with the following accommodation:—

Jarvis Maternity Home of The				
Queen's Nurses	...	...	Maternity Beds	... 15
Mount Alvernia, Harvey Road			Medical and Surgical	
			Beds	... 42
			Maternity Beds	... 28
Westfield, Epsom Road	...		Surgical Beds	... 6
			Maternity Beds	... 1

During 1946 the number of official visits paid by the Medical Officer of Health to Nursing Homes was seven. The conditions were found quite satisfactory, staff efficient, and sufficient, homes well run; co-operation remains satisfactory.

## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Isolation Hospital.** There is definitely no prospect of the Woodbridge Hospital ever being re-opened: the Joint Hospital Board has, in fact, ceased to exist.

One of the difficulties, and a serious point relative to the control of Infectious Diseases, is that some doctors have got into the habit of sending patients into one or other of the Hospitals without notifying the Medical Officer of Health. In fact, it was only for Annual Report purposes when figures were asked for that these became known. This raises a very important point, in that the control of Infectious Diseases is quite impossible if the cases are not known: the whole idea of the notifications is in order that the spread of disease may be arrested. It is most essential, therefore, that the notification

of the disease which legal liability places upon practitioners should be thoroughly and efficiently carried out in dealing with cases of infectious disease, as the first thing is to see that the patient is sufficiently isolated to insure against the spread of infection and that contacts are kept under adequate supervision. Only by these means can the spread of infectious disease be prevented. As soon as these facts came to light, however, arrangements were immediately made with the Medical Superintendents of the Hospitals concerned that any cases from the area of the Borough should be notified by him to the Medical Officer of Health.

Admissions to Hospital as shown on Table attached.

**Smallpox.** 61 cases of contacts were notified; these were chiefly Forces personnel. 43 males, 9 females and 9 children are among the above figures. No case of smallpox occurred.

**Scarlet Fever.** Scarlet Fever showed a further drop in 1946. There were only one third of the cases of 1945 notified; this is most satisfactory. Of the 19 cases notified, 11 were admitted to Hospital, and there were no deaths.

**Diphtheria.** The Diphtheria Immunisation campaign continues to be pursued with intensity, and only seven cases occurred in the previous year, of which five were notified, and there were no deaths. In 1945, of the child population of 3,450 under five, 1,319 had been immunised, giving a percentage of 37; of 6,480 children from five to fourteen, 5,264 had been immunised, or 81 per cent.

In 1946 the Registrar General assigns 5,510 children from five to fourteen years, but 5,704 are on the books as having been immunised. It would appear, therefore, that the Registrar's figures are an under estimate. In 1945 there were 6,580 children aged five to fourteen, and there is no reason to think that the child population has dropped as markedly as the Registrar General has estimated.

It would appear, therefore, that the number of children aged five to fourteen years immunised is 100 per cent. or very near it.

As regards the percentage of children under five it will be noted to have risen from 1945. Of the 2,065 children under five on the Registrar General's figures of children in the Borough in 1946, 1,356 have been immunised, giving a percentage of 65.7, which is nearly double the percentage of last year.



It is to be hoped that those children who had not attended clinic have been immunised by their private practitioners.

When children not immunised under five attend school immunisation is accepted. The procedure now followed for immunisation is: First immunisation at twelve months or in between nine and twelve months, and the second dose given at one month's interval.

A booster of .2 cc. is given at the age of five and another at the age of ten years. This is considered sufficient to maintain immunity.

It is also important that Diphtheria Immunisation is stressed in season and out, at the Schools, by the doctors, the Health Visitors, in the Clinics and homes, and the result is eminently satisfactory.

**Whooping Cough.** Notified cases of this disease were 52, almost double those of 1945. The disease did not prove fatal in any single instance.

**Measles.** As might have been expected owing to the large number of children involved in 1945, in 1946 notifications dropped to ten. There were no deaths.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** There were an unduly large number of Puerperal Pyrexia cases, all of whom except one were in Hospital. Fortunately, however, the disease did not cause any deaths. It must be remembered that Puerperal Pyrexia depends upon a rise of temperature of the parturient woman. Of the four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum all were treated in Hospital satisfactorily.

Other diseases were notified in small numbers.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)  
during the year 1946.**

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.			Cases admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	19	11
Diphtheria	...	...	7	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	22	21
Pneumonia	...	...	9	3
Erysipelas	...	...	7	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	4	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	1
Measles	...	...	10	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	52	—
			<hr/> 131 <hr/>	<hr/> 47 <hr/>



## Total Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

Disease.			Under 1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 and over.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	1	—	3	2	7	4	1	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	2	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	3
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—	4	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	9	5	11	9	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	13	6	16	14	9	24	5	6	25	4	5	4

## Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age. Periods.		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	—	—	1	—	...	—	—	1
1-5	...	—	1	—	1	...	—	—	2
5-10	...	1	1	—	1	...	—	—	—
10-15	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
15-20	...	—	—	1	—	...	—	1	—
20-25	...	7	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
25-35	...	4	3	—	—	...	—	3	—
35-45	...	4	2	—	1	...	3	1	—
45-55	...	1	1	—	—	...	2	—	—
55-65	...	3	2	—	—	...	1	—	1
65 and over	...	2	—	—	—	...	2	1	1
		22	10	2	3		8	6	3

The above figures include—

Pulmonary—(Males), 2 Army, 3 Naval, 2 R.A.F.

## SANITATION IN SCHOOLS.

During 1946 all the schools in the Borough were inspected with a view to ascertaining how far the provisions of sanitary conveniences complied with the Regulations of 1945. These Regulations raised the standard of provision basing the requirements on numbers of children on register. It is laid down that closet provision should be as follows:—

For the first 100 girls: 1 closet to every 10 girls.

For the next 100 girls: 1 closet to every 15 girls.

For the first 200 boys: 1 closet to every 25 boys.

For every additional 100 girls: 1 closet to every 25 girls.

For every additional 100 boys: 1 closet to every 30 boys.

Urinal stalls—

For the first 100 boys: 1 stall to every 10 boys.

For every additional 100: 1 stall to every 12 boys.

Taking these standards as the requisite, every school in the Borough was found to fall below the standard.

### County Council Schools.

**Girls.** In place of a ratio of 1 closet to every 10 girls ratios were 1 to 10 or under in four schools, to 11–15 in seven schools, 1 to 16–25 in seven, and 1 to 30 in one. For girl infants provision was adequate in one school; in others it was 1 to 11–15 in one, 1 to 1–25 in three, and 1 to 35 in one.

**Boys.** For boys the ratio of 1 to 25 was found in ten schools, it was 1 to 26–30 in five schools, 1 to 31–40 in three, and 1 to 48 in one. For boy infants the ratio of 1 to 25 was found in two schools, 1 to 31–40 in one, 1 to 50 or over in three. Urinal provision served to mitigate the conditions but not to remedy them.

### Private Schools.

In the private schools conditions were that four schools were up to standard, and four were not, but steps were immediately taken by three of these schools to make increased sanitary provision, the fourth only falling slightly below standard.

It is appreciated that the publicly provided schools are in a very difficult position in that their re-organisation is in hand, and the exact number of children for whom provision should be made was not clearly known. When the increased numbers to be admitted to the schools in connection with the raising of the school leaving age is also to be taken into consideration it is easy to see how some time must elapse before final figures of attendances at each school are available. The problem of the provision of increased sanitary provision will then be able to be considered as a whole and steps taken to deal with it.

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*Annual Report*  
*of the*  
*Chief Sanitary Inspector*  
H. A. PERRY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,  
*for 1946.*

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## WATER SUPPLIES.

Guildford's water supply is derived from three deep boreholes in the chalk. The pumping stations are situate as follows :

1. Joseph's Road Pumping Station.
2. Millmead Pumping Station.
3. Dapdune Pumping Station.

In connection with the Dapdune Pumping Station, which has been used for stand-by purposes only since 1936, plans were drawn up during the year for the installation of modern plant to bring the supply back into regular service. Work was subsequently commenced, but owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary machinery, progress was slow. It is hoped, however, to complete work during 1947, which will make available a further output of 23,000 gallons per hour. This supply will chiefly augment the supplies of the Westborough and Stoughton areas, where the pressure of water is not very good at certain times.

Two samples of water for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination were taken from this source in March, 1946, to test the quality of the water before the new plant became available. Both samples were reported to be quite satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes, although possessing a high content of free ammonia (0.22 and 0.23 respectively).

New mains were installed during the year in three areas :—

1. Bellfields Housing Estate—mains laid for 400 houses.
2. Park Barn Estate, Westborough—mains laid for 33 prefabricated houses—remainder of houses are within the Woking water area.
3. Chilworth area—mains laid for 82 houses—in Guildford R.D.C. area, but within Guildford water area.

Thirty-three samples of drinking water were taken for chemical analysis, and sixty-four samples were taken for bacteriological examination, from the following sources :—

	Chemical Samples.	Bacteriological Samples.
Ladymead Pumping Station ...	14	18
Millmead Pumping Station ...	14	33
Dapdune Pumping Station ...	2	2
Private Premises—Mains Supply ...	2	10
Private Premises—Deep Well ...	1	1
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 64

Of the above, two samples were reported to be unsatisfactory, as follows:—

Sample No. 23, from Ladymead Pumping Station. Analyst's remarks: "High Bacterial counts (2 days at 37 deg. C. 80, 3 days at 20 deg. C. 240) indicating incomplete chlorination. Bacteria not of excremental origin. Free ammonia higher than usual (0.016)."

Sample No. 30, from Stoke Lock Cottage. Analyst's remarks: "Opalescence and deposit due to objectionably large amount of iron giving rise to marked turbidity. Appreciable number of bacteria, but no coliform organisms." Iron (rust) due to deposits from water main (not galvanised). Domestic filter to be installed.

**River Water.** A sample of untreated river water was submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination with a view to investigating the possibilities of its use to augment the supply of drinking water from Millmead Pumping Station. The sample was collected from the river at a point adjacent to the pumping station, and in his report the analyst remarked as follows:—

"The water shows distinct bacterial impurity indicative of pollution by matter of sewage or manurial origin, but the degree is not excessive." No further action has been taken regarding the utilisation of this supply.

## SWIMMING BATHS.

The water at the open air swimming pool was examined periodically both chemically and bacteriologically, and reported to be suitable for swimming bath purposes. Chloroscope examinations were also carried out daily by the attendants.

The Castle Street swimming baths were re-opened to the public in May, 1946, and this water was also examined periodically. With regard to one sample from this source the analyst reported the presence of excessive free ammonia (0.54) and large numbers of bacteria. The replenishment of the bath was recommended, which was duly carried out, and subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory. Eleven slipper baths are also available to the public at these premises.

During the year a complaint was received with regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the children's paddling pool at Stoke Park. This pool is used by toddlers and older children for paddling, but the possibility of a small

amount of the water being inadvertently consumed by the children cannot be disregarded. Upon examination of chemical and bacteriological samples, the analyst remarked as follows:

“The sample has opalescence and deposit, and it shows marked bacterial impurity. The degree of contamination is not excessive relative to the nature of the sample, but if the pool is likely to be used by infants for bathing as opposed to paddling, the water is not of a satisfactory standard of purity.”

Up to this date the supply of water to the pool had been obtained as an overflow from the children's yachting pool, but the purification plant installed before the war had fallen into disuse. Arrangements were made for a supply to be obtained direct from the water mains, and for the chlorination of the water, which has since proved to be satisfactory.

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

During the year a new section of 18in. sewer was laid from the Bellfields Housing Estate to the sewage works, which will ultimately take the soil water drainage from houses in the Bellfields, Tilehouse, Worplesdon Road, Grange Road and Rydes Hill areas.

In addition, the following sewers were also laid:—

### **Soil Water Sewers.**

Bellfields Housing Estate—soil sewer for approximately 400 houses.

Park Barn Estate—soil sewer for 100 temporary houses, 120 permanent houses, proposed school site.

### **Surface Water Sewers.**

Bellfields Estate to River Wey—42in. surface water sewer to drain approximately 700 houses on Bellfields Estate, and houses on Grange Estate (drainage from 200 houses will be discharged to river at a different point).

Bellfields Estate—Surface water sewer to drain approximately 900 houses on Bellfields Estate, and houses on Grange Estate.

**Drainage.** Tests were applied to 202 existing drains and 38 new drains. Thirteen defective drains were reconstructed and 70 choked drains freed from obstructions.

In connection with defective drainage systems, a sample of effluent was obtained from a “liquifying tank” connected with a private disposal plant, which was considered by the analyst to be unsatisfactory if discharged on to a pervious



water bearing stratum. Negotiations are in hand to secure the connection of these premises to the Council's sewer.

### CESSPOOLS.

The number of cesspools in the Borough at the end of December, 1946, was 435.

During the year 61 visits were paid to premises re overflowing cesspools, and seven cesspools were abolished.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant at regular intervals. This service has been considerably improved in the past year, due to the purchase of an additional cesspool and street gully emptier.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING. REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The system of refuse disposal is chiefly incineration. From figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor, the weight of house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 10,042 tons. The period elapsing between collections of domestic refuse varied from one to three weeks, but the service was, generally, well maintained having regard to labour shortage, etc.

The distribution of new dustbins to replace old ones continues to be subject to the production of permits issued by this Department, as local traders cannot obtain sufficient bins to meet the general needs of the public. In spite of this arrangement, there were several periods during the year when dustbins became completely unobtainable.

During the year, 643 dustbins were found to be defective, and the necessary permits for replacement were issued.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	1,171
Number of complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	1,171
Number of nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	1,612
Number of no nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	99
Number of inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (1st visits)	...	...	...	...	...	215
Number of inspections under Housing Act, 1936 (sub-visits)	...	...	...	...	...	231
Number of Requisitioned Properties (1st visits)	...	...	...	...	...	97
Number of Requisitioned Properties (sub-visits)	...	...	...	...	...	66
Number of visits to properties under Notice	...	...	...	...	...	1,958
Number of visits to Licenced Premises, Clubs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	349

Number of visits to cases of Infectious diseases	...	...	...	142
Number of enquiries re Infectious diseases	...	...	...	59
Number of inspections re Verminous premises	...	...	...	112
Number of investigations re overcrowding (P.N.'s, etc.)	...	...	...	53
Number of new drains tested	...	...	...	38
Number of old drains tested	...	...	...	202
Number of visits re cesspools	...	...	...	61
Number of visits re tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	40
Number of visits to schools	...	...	...	109
Number of visits to places of public entertainment	...	...	...	52
Number of visits to Factories	...	...	...	442
Number of visits to Factories, no mechanical power	...	...	...	95
Number of visits to workplaces (including Offices)	...	...	...	1,425
Number of visits to outworkers	...	...	...	41
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	1,269
Number of visits to cattle market	...	...	...	65
Number of visits to butchers' shops	...	...	...	442
Number of visits to fishmongers' shops	...	...	...	56
Number of visits to other Food shops, market stalls, etc.	...	...	...	351
Number of visits to Cooked food premises	...	...	...	119
Number of visits to Cafes, restaurants, etc.	...	...	...	186
Number of visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	205
Number of visits to Ice cream premises	...	...	...	229
Number of ice cream samples obtained	...	...	...	66
Number of visits to cowsheds	...	...	...	225
Number of visits to dairies	...	...	...	462
Number of Bacteriological milk samples obtained	...	...	...	339
Number of Bacteriological water samples obtained	...	...	...	65
Number of Bacteriological rinses, churns, coolers, bottles, etc.	...	...	...	37
Number of Bacteriological samples of swimming bath water	...	...	...	7
Number of Bacteriological samples of drainage effluent	...	...	...	1
Number of Chemical samples of water	...	...	...	34
Number of Chemical samples of swimming bath water	...	...	...	6
Number of Chemical samples of drainage effluent	...	...	...	1
Number of visits to offensive trades	...	...	...	20
Number of visits to fried fish shops	...	...	...	95
Number of visits to keeping of animals (including stables)	...	...	...	16
Number of visits to rats and mice infestations (1st visits)	...	...	...	531
Number of visits to rats and mice infestations (sub-visits)	...	...	...	1,888
Number of visits to Public conveniences	...	...	...	150
Number of visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	66
Number of visits to Canal boats	...	...	...	1
Number of smoke observations	...	...	...	2
Number of miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	1,272
Number of interviews	...	...	...	1,566
Number of visits re Diseases of Animals Act	...	...	...	203
Total				17,473

## PARTICULARS OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORK DONE.

	Work done by Arrange- ment.	Prelimi- nary Notices served.	Statu- tory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.
Choked Drains, Soil Water* ... ..	46	24	7	56
Choked Drains, Surface Water ... ..	7	8	—	14
Drains req. reconstruction, Soil Water†‡... ..	5	9	—	9
Drains req. reconstructions, Surface Water	1	4	—	3
Defective Soil Pipes ... ..	—	—	—	1
Defective Ventilation Shafts ... ..	—	2	1	—
Defective Manholes or Covers†‡ ... ..	2	4	—	5
R.W.P.'s requiring disconnecting ... ..	—	—	—	—
Closets converted to Water Carriage System	—	—	—	—
New W.C.'s erected ... ..	12	—	—	12
Defective Pans and Traps of W.C.'s ... ..	17	32	5	45
Defective W.C. Cisterns or Flush Pipes ... ..	25	36	1	59
Defective Waste Pipes (Bath, Lavatory or Sinks) ... ..	9	20	2	17
Defective Sink Waste Channels ... ..	2	2	—	4
Absence of Sinks ... ..	2	—	—	2
Defective Sinks† ... ..	1	6	—	6
Defective Pointing around Sinks ... ..	4	1	—	4
Defective Eavesgutters or Rainwater Pipes†	15	87	8	63
Defective Cesspools ... ..	11	4	—	15
Defective Street Gullies ... ..	3	1	—	4
Defective House Gullies ... ..	1	5	—	4
Stagnant Water ... ..	2	1	—	2
Offensive Accumulations†‡ ... ..	11	6	—	16
Animals, Poultry, etc. ... ..	7	2	—	8
Infestation by Rats ... ..	322	9	—	310
Verminous Rooms ... ..	16	4	—	20
Overcrowding ... ..	5	1	—	4
Insufficient or Defective Water Supply† ... ..	10	4	1	14
Defective Dust Bins§... ..	—	643	5	597
Absence of Dust Bins ... ..	4	5	2	9
Defective Yard Paving ... ..	5	9	—	7
Rooms requiring Decoration† ... ..	91	71	11	134
W.C.'s requiring Cleansing ... ..	16	9	—	24
Defective Chimney Flues ... ..	9	9	—	11
Damp Walls due to external defects† ... ..	5	18	1	22
Damp Walls due to absence of effective damp course ... ..	2	9	—	3
Defective Fireplaces or Stoves ... ..	15	38	8	34
Defective Coppers ... ..	4	4	—	4
Defective Ventilation ... ..	2	1	—	4
Defective Sub-Floor Ventilation ... ..	1	3	—	1
Defective Windows or Doors§ ... ..	52	102	16	129
Defective Roofs§ ... ..	22	115	12	106
Defective Brickwork or Pointing ... ..	7	37	2	36
Defective Floors ... ..	10	50	5	37
Defective Plastering§ ... ..	38	104	20	101
Defective Stairs ... ..	4	2	1	4
Absence of Handrails to Stairs ... ..	—	3	—	1
Defective Gas Services or Fittings ... ..	4	4	—	9



	Work done by Arrange- ment.	Prelimi- nary Notices served.	Statu- tory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.
Absence of, or Insufficient Accommoda- tion for Food Storage ... ..	3	5	—	8
Absence of Name and Address of Owner or M.O.H. from Rent Book or Per- mitted Number ... ..	—	8	—	8
Matters referred for action under Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	—	—	—	—
Matters unscheduled—				
Defective Electric Fittings ... ..	9	—	—	9
Storage of waste food for pig swill ...	1	—	—	1
Trees obstructing light to dwelling house	1	—	—	1
Hot Water System (blocked pipes) ...	1	—	—	1
Caravan on unlicensed site ... ..	1	—	—	1

#### Factories, Factories (N.M.P.) and Workplaces—

Unregistered ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowded ... ..	—	—	—	—
Without Abstract or Blue Book ... ..	2	—	—	2
Absence of Thermometers in Work Rooms	—	—	—	—
Absence of Means of Heating in Work Rooms ... ..	—	1	—	—
Absence of Suitable Washing Facilities in Work Rooms ... ..	—	—	—	—
Absence of Facilities for Taking Meals in Factories ... ..	—	—	—	—
Requiring Lime-Washing or Cleansing ...	18	27	—	40
Requiring Drains or Drains Altering ...	—	3	—	1
Insufficient Ventilation ... ..	—	2	—	2
Insufficient Water Supply ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation, Insufficient ...	—	2	—	2
Sanitary Accommodation Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	11	8	—	11
Sanitary Accommodation Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	—	4	—	2
Having Improper Accommodation for Storing Refuse ... ..	3	3	—	3
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	4	4	—	8
Burning Trade Refuse† ... ..	1	—	—	1
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bake- houses ... ..	—	—	—	—
Failing to Return Lists of Outworkers ...	—	—	—	—
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises ...	—	—	—	—
Outwork in Infected Premises ... ..	—	—	—	—
New W.C.'s Erected ... ..	1	—	—	1
Emissions of Smoke ... ..	1	—	—	1
General Dilapidation ... ..	—	41	—	41
Unregistered Milk Vendors or Premises ...	—	—	—	—
Contravention Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	20	4	—	17
Contravention Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1936 ... ..	20	2	—	22

	Work done by Arrange- ment.	Prelimi- nary Notices served.	Statu- tory Notices served.	Work completed by Owners.
Contravention Meat Regulations, 1924 ...	8	—	—	8
Contravention Food and Drugs Act, 1938	17	17	—	24
Matters unscheduled—				
Infestations of Mosquitoes, Ants, etc.	2	—	—	2

Work done by Council in default: \*14 cases; †1 in each group.

Warning letters sent: ‡1 in each group: §3, 2, 2, and 4 respectively.

## STATUTORY NOTICES.

### Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement or Abolition of Nuisances.

	Served.	Complied With.
Statutory Notices outstanding, 31.12.45 ...	5	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45 ...	6	5
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75 ...	7	7
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93 ...	2	1
Housing Act, 1936. Section 9 ...	76	49
Guildford Corporation Act, 1926. Section 100 ...	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39 ...	4	3
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 50 ...	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 44 ...	1	1
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.		
Infestation Order, 1943 ...	17	17
	<hr/> 129	<hr/> 93

## DISINFECTIONS.

Steam disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is still carried out at the Council's disinfection plant, by arrangement, for the districts of Guildford Rural District Council, Hambledon Rural District Council, Godalming Borough Council and Farnham Joint Hospital Board, in addition to the requirements of the Borough of Guildford.

### Infectious Diseases.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other disease (within the Borough) ...	48
Number of cases where bedding, etc., was steam disinfected—	
From premises within the Borough ...	54
From premises out of Borough ...	20

### Articles disinfected by steam from premises within the Borough.

	Private Houses.	Evacuees.	Hospitals, etc.	S.W.A.E.C.	Total.
Mattresses ...	74	14	9	114	211
Blankets ...	105	280	71	1,895	2,551
Pillows ...	147	10	10	760	927
Wearing Apparel	6	—	10	—	16
Sundries ...	65	—	6	—	71
Totals ...	397	304	106	2,760	3,576

### Articles disinfected by steam from premises outside the Borough.

	Private Houses.	Evacuees.	Hostels, Nurseries.	Total.
Mattresses ...	22	25	37	84
Blankets ...	31	132	—	163
Pillows ...	38	45	67	150
Wearing Apparel	42	—	—	42
Sundries ...	15	—	—	15
Totals ...	148	202	104	454

### DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES.

During the year 26 complaints of verminous premises were received. The following table shows the number of premises found to be infested and the reasons for disinfestation:—

Reason for Disinfestation.	Number of Premises.	Number of Rooms.
Bugs ...	50	167
Fleas ...	2	3
Lice ...	1	1
Wood Beetles ...	1	1
Totals ...	54	172

In all instances where families are moved to Council houses or requisitioned accommodation within the Borough, an inspection is made of all furniture and bedding to be removed, and of the premises to which the family is moving. Any infestations by vermin thus found are dealt with before removal takes place.



## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

### Infestation Order, 1943.

Summary of action taken during the year (excluding work under Ministry Circular N.S.12) :—

	Rats.		Mice.	
	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
Infestations outstanding at end of December, 1945 ...	25	11	9	1
Number of complaints received during the year ...	26	259	8	38
Number of disinfestations completed ...	14	254	6	36
Number of disinfestations in progress (including premises under annual contract) ...	37	13	11	3
Number of premises where infestation was not proved —	—	3	—	—

Summary of visits to premises by rodent operators :—

	Business Premises.	Dwelling Houses.
First visits ...	34	256
Subsequent visits ...	1,361	506

One whole-time operator is employed, with part-time assistance by the Council's Disinfecting Officer.

The majority of new infestations reported were of a minor character, and treatments carried out by methods laid down by the Ministry of Food were highly successful.

### Systematic Treatment of Sewers.

Following upon previous treatments of sewers in the more thickly populated parts of the town during 1944 and 1945, a further treatment of the sewers previously found to be infested was carried out in July, 1946.

The following summary shews the areas dealt with and results of prebaiting. Poison takes were not recorded in

accordance with the Ministry of Food's instructions :—

Area Treated.	Total Number of Manholes.	Number of Manholes. Baited.	No. of Prebait Takes.		
			Complete.	Good.	Small.
1. High Street Area ...	65	63	—	5	3
2. Farnham Road Area...	55	50	1	6	1
3. Stoughton Area ...	68	68	1	11	10
4. Stoke Road Area ...	65	65	No takes		
	253	246	2	22	14

Subsequent to the submission of the above report to the Ministry of Food, the Council were informed by the Ministry that it would be possible to dispense with further over-all treatments for one year, provided that vertical block control is exercised where necessary.

### **Rodent Control, Private Dwellings. Special Scheme 1946/47. Circular N.S. 12.**

On 10th May, 1946, the Ministry of Food issued the above mentioned Circular, in which it was stated that the Ministry was prepared to join with Local Authorities in relieving occupiers of private dwellings of charges for the work of destroying rats where treatment was carried out by local authorities in the course of an approved systematic campaign during the Fiscal Year 1946/47.

The introduction of this Circular, so far as Guildford Borough was concerned, effected little change in so far that dwelling houses have been treated free of charge since 1943, and the treatment of business premises has been carried out on a charge basis. It did, however, give the Local Authority the opportunity of carrying out an intensive survey which is proving to be very necessary.

The Council agreed to adopt the scheme in October, 1946, and a plan of campaign was submitted to the Ministry of Food in the same month, which was duly approved by them.

On 4th November, 1946, after engaging three additional rodent operators for the purpose, work was commenced on the survey and treatment of the Borough.

For the purpose of the scheme the Borough was divided up into six sections, which were duly outlined on a map of the Borough.

Treatment of each area, on the basis laid down by the Ministry of Food, followed immediately after survey. In areas where infestations were found to be light, an average of one premise in three was surveyed, whilst in areas where infestations found were serious, almost every premise was surveyed.

The following is a summary of the survey and treatment of two areas which had been completed by the end of the year :—

### Summary. Survey and Treatment of Areas 1 and 2.

	Dwelling Houses.	Business and other Premises.	Total.
Total premises surveyed ... ..	958	27	985
Number of major infestations found	6	1	7
Number of minor infestations found	192	16	208
Estimated kill (Ministry of Food Formula) :	1,822.		

It will be seen from the foregoing summary that the intensive work carried out in connection with this scheme so far has been well worth while.

The department had no knowledge of a large number of the infestations found, but it should be pointed out that this lack of knowledge was due almost entirely to the failure on the part of occupiers of infested premises to notify the presence of rats. This proves that the number of complaints received is no indication of the extent of infestations in the Borough, and that periodical publicity campaigns are essential if public interest is to be maintained in dealing with this menace. It also proves that in addition to publicity, etc., constant investigational work should be carried out in a moderate way.

An interesting feature arising out of the survey and treatments was that almost 100 per cent. of the infestations were found to be of the superficial type, there being little trouble from defective sewers or drains. Most of the major infestations found have been proved to arise from ditches, banks of earth, etc., adjacent to the infested premises. This information is pleasing because it supports the evidence found on previous treatments of the Council's sewers.

The co-operation shown by occupiers of premises has been remarkably good on the whole. There is no doubt that the general public are becoming increasingly aware of the serious consequences of rat infestation, and, coupled with the knowledge that such infestations will receive effective treatment, little opposition is met with by the operators.



There is no doubt, however, that under this scheme there is every encouragement for the private occupier to give information regarding infestations, and to assist the local authority as much as possible, because of the free treatment which is available to them. So far as the Ministry of Food are concerned, the responsibility for charges in connection with the disinfection work will revert back to the occupier in every case when the work under Circular N.S. 12 is completed. In my opinion this is a great pity, as there is no doubt that charges for dealing with infested premises, particularly dwelling houses, can be most unfair, due to the origin of the infestation being situated in adjacent premises over which the particular occupier has no control. The reinstatement of charges will lead to people withholding information, and therefore involve local authorities in more work, and consequently greater expense, in locating the infestations and dealing effectively with them. Except in cases where there is wilful carelessness and lack of co-operation in keeping down the extent of infestations, I am of the opinion that rodent destruction should be an entirely free service.

## THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

### FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES.

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health— made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspect- ions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	123	95	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies:				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	179	442	9	—
(b) Others ... ..	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	55	1,425	67	—
Total ...	357	1,962	82	—

## 2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness ...	49	45	—	4	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature...	—	—	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	8	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	30	21	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	5	2	—	3	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework) ...	51	43	—	2	—
Total	147	115	—	17	—

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

## Milk and Dairies Acts and Order, etc.

On Register  
Dec. 31st,  
1946.

## Milk Purveyors within the Borough.

Number of registered cowkeepers ...	16
Number of local producers of—	
Tuberculin tested milk ...	1
Accredited milk ...	9
Ungraded milk ...	6
Number of Producer/Retailers ...	3
Number of Producer/Wholesalers ...	13
Number of Wholesalers/Retailers ...	2
Number of Retail premises only ...	8
Number of Purveyors of Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	7
Number of Purveyors of Pasteurised milk ...	10
Number of Purveyors of Accredited milk ...	2
Number of Purveyors of Ungraded Milk ...	2

### Milk Purveyors from outside the Borough.

Number of Wholesalers/Retailers	...	...	...	1
Number of Retailers	...	...	...	3
Number of Purveyors of Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	1
Number of Purveyors of Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	1
Number of Purveyors of Ungraded milk	...	...	...	3

### Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923-1938.

The following is a summary of designated milk licences granted in 1946 :—

#### Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Supplementary Licences	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences	...	...	6
Bottling Licences	...	...	1

#### Accredited Milk—

Producers' Licences	...	...	9
---------------------	-----	-----	---

#### Pasteurised Milk—

Producers' Licences	...	...	2
Supplementary Licence	...	...	1

### Bacteriological Examination of Churn and Other Rinses.

In conjunction with the investigation of unsatisfactory bacteriological samples of milk, and the routine inspection of dairies, 37 rinses were taken from dairy farms and dairies for bacteriological examination, with results as shown hereunder.

The interpretation of results of churn rinses is in accordance with that adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme, which is as follows :—

#### Colony count per churn—

#### Classification—

Not more than 50,000	...	...	Satisfactory.
50,000/250,000	...	...	Fairly satisfactory.
250,000 and over	...	...	Unsatisfactory.

“Wet” churns degraded to next class below colony count classification.



BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS, 1946.

Type of Milk		B. Coli in Tubes		% Posi- tive		Methylene Blue R.T.		% Passed		Phosphatase Test		% Passed		Bacteria Count per C.C.			Tubercle Bacillus		% Posi- tive	
		1 2 3				Submitted Failed				Submitted Passed Failed				Submitted Under 30,000 30,000—100,000 Over 100,000			Submitted Positive Results			
Non-Designated	...	2	2	—	8.33	48	46	2	95.83	—	—	—	—	48	32	11	5	3	—	—
		—	14	1	12.5	120	118	2	98.33	117	115	2	99.14	119	87	13	19	—	—	—
Pasteurised	...	4	2	—	5.88	100	97	3	97	—	—	—	—	101	74	24	3	12	—	—
Accredited	...	—	1	—	2.22	45	45	—	100	45	44	1	97.77	45	45	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	—	3	3	28.57	21	17	4	80.95	—	—	—	—	21	16	—	5	4	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	...	—	1	2	100	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bulked Milk inc. Tanker Milk (Raw)		3																		
Total		339	6	23	6	10.32	337	323	14	95.81	162	159	3	98.14	337	254	48	35	19	—

## Bacteriological Rinses. Summary of Results.

Type of Rinse.	Rinses Submitted.	Bacterial Count per vessel		
		Less than 50,000.	50,000– 250,000.	250,000 and over.
Churns	... 10	9	—	1
Bottles	... 6	6	—	—
Coolers	... 20	7	3	10
Pails, etc.	... 1	1	—	—
	37	23	3	11

In all cases where bacterial counts of 50,000 and over were obtained, methods of sterilisation of utensils were investigated and repeat samples taken.

## MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

During the year the manufacture and sale of ice cream was continued on an increasing scale. The demand for this commodity was far in excess of supply owing to the lack of the necessary ingredients needed to produce larger quantities.

The premises at which ice cream was sold were kept under supervision, 229 visits being paid to this class of premises, and 66 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Of the 66 samples taken, fourteen samples produced a bacterial count of over 250,000, and 27 samples were reported to contain *B. Coli*. These samples were followed up by visits to premises, and in the majority of cases the trouble was found to be due to lack of facilities for sterilising equipment and utensils, and carelessness in handling the commodity during the process of sale. Advice was given in each case, and manufacturers urged to provide separate utensils for the preparation of the ice cream, and adequate facilities for washing and sterilising utensils. In several cases this has been done, and subsequent samples have been found to be satisfactory.

There is little doubt that separate premises and the provision of sterilising equipment would eliminate most of the contamination which now arises in the manufacture of ice cream, and with the introduction of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations it is hoped that these improvements will be effected.

## Bacteriological Examination of Ice Cream.

### Summary of Results.

Samples sub- mitted	Bacterial Count per m.l.					B.Coli absent	B.Coli present in m.l.		
	Under 30,000	30,000 to 250,000		250,000 to 500,000			1/10	1/100	1/1000
		to 250,000	to 500,000	Over 500,000					
Ice Cream	66	31	21	9	5	39	6	5	16

## FOOD PREPARING AND DISTRIBUTING PREMISES.

In November, 1946, a special investigation was carried out into the methods of manufacture, handling and distribution of all classes of foodstuffs in the Borough, from a hygienic point of view.

In this connection, a survey of 317 food premises was made to ascertain their sanitary condition, and the facilities provided to enable a suitable standard of hygiene to be observed.

A detailed report was prepared and submitted to the Council, from which it was clear that in some instances the standard of hygiene, both in regard to premises and persons engaged in the food trades, left much to be desired.

The following are extracts from observations in the report on the various types of food premises in the Borough:—

### Ice Cream—Premises used for Manufacture and Sale.

Premises registered for manufacture: 12.

Premises registered for storage and distribution: 42.

Of the manufacturers, only one had separate premises used specifically for the purpose: seven manufactured in café kitchens; three in domestic kitchens; and in one instance the bakehouse was used. In only four of the twelve premises were separate utensils and sterilisers provided.

### Dairy Farm.

Premises registered for production and sale of milk: 16.

These premises fall short of the desired standard chiefly in regard to unsuitable buildings used as cowsheds and dairies at the farms. Reports on bacteriological samples of milk have,



in the main, been very satisfactory. Many alterations and improvements could be carried out, but with the impending change in control of these premises, and present-day difficulties in getting work of this nature completed, extensive structural work has been left in abeyance, although a number of minor improvements have been executed.

### **Dairies.**

Premises registered for sale of milk : 8  
(other than dairy farms).

Two of these premises are large pasteurising establishments, and four are used as distributing depots only by one of the large firms. These and the remaining two premises are fairly satisfactory, but in one case considerable structural improvements could be carried out.

The standard of cleanliness of this class of premises is good on the whole, but the personal cleanliness of employees leaves much to be desired. Bacteriological examination of milk samples, and rinses from churns, and other receptacles, have been reasonably satisfactory.

### **Bakehouses.**

Number of bakehouses on register : 25.

Unsatisfactory conditions in bakehouses arise chiefly through bad structural conditions: eight of the premises can only be regarded as fairly satisfactory, whilst seven are definitely unsatisfactory. Several proprietors are anxious to carry out major alterations and improvements, and will do so as soon as conditions permit.

### **Cafés and Restaurants.**

Number of cafés and restaurants on register : 48.

One of the main deficiencies in this class of premises is the inadequate provision of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for customers—sixteen premises being without any accommodation at all, and three without separate accommodation for the sexes. There is an increasing number of small snack bars housed in temporary structures which make no provision in this respect, and where food is produced under the most unsatisfactory conditions.

## **Grocers, General Stores, Confectioners, and Greengrocers.**

Number of premises involved: 156.

Generally speaking, the structural condition of these premises is satisfactory, but the standard of cleanliness, particularly at the rear of the shops, leaves much to be desired. The standard of personal cleanliness of employees could, in a number of instances, be greatly improved, and in this connection better provision should be made regarding washing facilities for assistants—e.g., fixed wash basins, adequate hot water supply, clean towels, soap, nail brushes, etc.

## **Butchers and Cooked Meat Premises, Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops.**

Number of premises involved: 52.

The conditions existing in these premises are similar to those mentioned above—the greatest deficiency being the inadequacy in provision of facilities for maintaining a suitable standard of cleanliness of both premises and personnel.

## **Slaughterhouses.**

There are three Government controlled slaughterhouses in the Borough, two of which are in regular use.

The conditions existing in these premises are most unsatisfactory, due to badly situated buildings; inadequate lairage, slaughtering and hanging accommodation; excessive number of animals slaughtered; and insufficient slaughtering staff.

The main slaughterhouse is situated in a busy thoroughfare in the centre of the town, and in addition to objectionable conditions arising from a public health point of view, considerable obstruction to traffic and pedestrians is caused when animals are being driven on foot, or by vehicle, to the slaughterhouse. A good standard of meat inspection can only be maintained under existing conditions with the greatest difficulty.

The Council prepared plans for the erection of a public abattoir in 1939, but due to the outbreak of war the scheme has not materialised. Representations have since been made to the Ministry of Health for permission to proceed with the scheme, but without success. Until the Ministry of Food have defined their future policy in regard to the distribution of slaughtering, it is difficult to see how Local Authorities can make suitable provision,

## Recommendations.

After consideration of this report by a special Sub-Committee of the Council, it was recommended that :—

1. All possible steps be taken to raise the standard of conditions under which food is prepared and distributed in the Borough.
2. An organisation, to be known as “The Guildford Hygienic Food Traders Guild,” be set up, which will be administered by an Advisory Committee consisting of members of the Health Sub-Committee of the Council, and representatives of the food trades, with the following aims :—
  - (a) The promotion of improvement in the hygienic manufacture, handling and distribution of foodstuffs in the Borough.
  - (b) The observance of all statutory standards of food hygiene by members of the Guild.
  - (c) The application of codes of practice as outlined by the Health Department, which are to be subject to approval by the Advisory Committee before being put into operation.
3. A Food Hygiene Exhibition be organised by the Council in conjunction with the Ministry of Food (Infestation Branch) to be held in January/February, 1947.
4. Representations be made to the Ministry of Food with regard to conditions under which animals are slaughtered in the Borough.

The organisation of the “Guildford Hygienic Food Traders Guild” is proceeding, and considerable interest has already been shown by members of the food traders, who realise the advantages of working with the Local Authority on a co-operative basis for the betterment of standards in food hygiene. The Advisory Committee, now formed, has an extensive programme ahead of them, including examination of codes of practice appertaining to all food trades, educational talks, films, etc., for food trades employers, employees, senior school children, etc., and publicity campaigns to secure the interest of the general public and encourage them to maintain a good standard of food hygiene in the home.

Representations to the Ministry of Food regarding slaughtering conditions resulted in certain improvements to premises, and better control of numbers slaughtered, but the only effective remedy is the provision of alternative slaughtering accommodation.



## FOOD PREPARING AND DISTRIBUTING PREMISES.

## Summary of conditions found during Survey, 1946.

			Ice Cream Manufacture	Dairy Farms	Dairies	Bakehouses	Cafés and Restaurants	Grocers	Butchers and Cooked Meat Premises	Fresh Fish Shops	Fried Fish Shops	General Stores and Confectioners	Greengrocers
Total Number of Premises	...	...	12	16	8	25	48	44	30	11	11	76	36
Water Supply (Cold)—													
Satisfactory Supply	...	...	12	16	8	25	48	44	30	11	11	75	35
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Water Supply (Hot)—													
Constant Supply	...	...	12	12	5	23	42	17	9	1	5	35	5
Some means of heating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	21
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10
Washing Facilities—													
Wash basins or sinks	...	...	12	10	7	24	37	42	21	10	11	70	22
Towels and soap provided	...	...	12	10	8	1	48	40	30	9	—	2	1
Inadequate provision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14
Cleanliness—													
Satisfactory	...	...	12	10	8	19	41	42	30	11	11	74	35
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Sanitary Accommodation—													
Sufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	35
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Heating—													
Satisfactory	...	...	12	—	—	25	48	43	7	—	11	70	14
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22
Lighting and Ventilation—													
Satisfactory	...	...	12	16	8	25	48	44	30	11	11	76	35
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Infestation by Rats and/or Mice			1	—	5	5	2	7	4	—	2	4	5

				Ice Cream Manufacture	Dairy Farms	Dairies	Bakehouses	Cafés and Restaurants	Grocers	Butchers and Cooked Meat Premises	Fresh Fish Shops	Fried Fish Shops	General Stores and Confectioners	Greengrocers
Premises—														
Separate	...	...	...	1	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafe Kitchen	...	...	...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic Kitchen	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bakehouse	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utensils—														
Separate	...	...	...	4	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cafe and Domestic	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilisation—														
Steriliser	...	...	...	4	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boiling	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalding	...	...	...	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings—														
Satisfactory	...	...	...	—	§ 2 **3	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fair	...	...	...	—	§11 **5	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	—	§ 3 **8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Attached to Farmhouses.

†Customers.

‡Staff.

§Cowsheds. \*\*Dairies.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF PUBLIC HOUSES AND OTHER LICENSED PREMISES.

During the year a survey was carried out with regard to the sanitary condition of all licensed premises in the Borough, and in accordance with local arrangements a report was supplied to the Licensing Justices at their Annual Meeting.

The sanitary condition of these premises had greatly improved during the year, and many alterations and improvements have been carried out at the request of the Sanitary Department. These improvements largely consisted of instal-

lations of sinks and water supplies behind bars, and the improvement of sanitary conveniences for customers, which, in many instances, necessitated provision of additional accommodation for the separate sexes. The delay in works still outstanding at this class of premises is due entirely to present-day difficulties, and is being carried out as quickly as possible.

The Local Authority extended their undertaking with the Licencees of public houses, etc., to maintain cleanliness of sanitary conveniences attached to their premises, where these are available for use by members of the general public.

### INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Article.	Weight in lbs.
Beef ... ..	87,410 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork ... ..	2,943 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton ... ..	3,022 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal ... ..	674
Beans (153 tins) ... ..	138
Biscuits ... ..	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bovril (4 jars) ... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter ... ..	4
Cheese ... ..	34
Cereals ... ..	15
Fruit ... ..	2,410 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milk, tinned (1,190 tins) ... ..	1,034
Eggs (193 shell and pkts. dried) ... ..	25
Fish ... ..	2,443
Flour ... ..	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam (67 tins and jars) ... ..	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard ... ..	28
Meat (tinned, 977 tins) ... ..	4,805 $\frac{3}{4}$
Margarine ... ..	14
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,301
Oatmeal ... ..	1
Oats ... ..	102
Peas (173 tins) ... ..	286 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soup (59 tins) ... ..	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar ... ..	1
Semolina ... ..	76
Vegetables (27 tins) ... ..	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	107,018 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total weight: 47 tons, 15 cwts., 2 qrs., 2 lbs.



## INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The following table shows the number of carcasses inspected and condemned during the year at the Government controlled slaughterhouses in the Borough:—

			Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	TOTAL
Number Killed	...	3377	1519	3648	10005	590	19139	
Number Inspected	...	3377	1519	3648	10005	590	19139	
Percentage of number killed which were inspected	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—								
Whole carcasses condemned	...	5	8	7	11	11	42	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	705	442	10	578	14	1749	
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	2.1	29.4	0.4	5.8	4.2	9.3	
Tuberculosis only—								
Whole carcasses condemned	...	15	33	2	—	6	56	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	461	655	2	—	33	1151	
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	...	14.1	45.2	0.1	—	6.6	6.3	

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The number of slaughtermen on the register on 31st December, 1946, was 36.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

From information supplied by Mr. Holroyd, Public Control Officer, who is also the Sampling Officer appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the following samples of food and drugs were taken during the year.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks.
Epsom Salts ...	1	—	1	—	
Glauber Salts ...	2	—	2	—	
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	—	1	—	
Fynnon Salt ...	2	—	2	—	
Aspirin ...	2	1	3	—	
Boracic Acid ...	1	—	1	—	
Yeastvite Tablets	2	—	2	—	
Bisurated Magnesia	1	—	1	—	
Maclean Stomach Powder ...	1	—	1	—	
Malt Vinegar ...	5	—	2	3	(1) Added Salt (Sodium Chloride) 0.9. (2) Added Salt (Sodium Chloride) 0.9. (3) Added Salt (Sodium Chloride) 0.7.
Cake and Pudding Mixture	8	3	10	1	Mite infested.
Pearl Barley ...	5	—	5	—	
Pea Flour ...	2	—	2	—	
Milk ...	22	—	22	—	
Self Raising Flour	2	2	3	1	Available carbon dioxide 0.35. Self-raising flour should yield not less than 0.40 of available carbon dioxide.
Cocoa ...	3	1	4	—	
Yorkshire Relish	1	—	1	—	
Semolina ...	1	—	1	—	

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Remarks.
Mustard	... 3	1	3	1	Deficiency in ally isothiocyanate of 8%.
Junket Powder	... 1	—	1	—	
Worcester and other Sauce	... 4	—	4	—	
Be-tox	... 1	—	1	—	
Piccalilli	... 1	—	1	—	
Liquid Coffee and Chicory	... 1	—	1	—	
Ground Mace	... 1	—	1	—	
Ground Ginger	... 2	—	2	—	
Ground Cinnamon	2	—	2	—	
Baking Powder	... 4	1	5	—	
Dessert Mould	... 1	—	1	—	
Meat Pies	... 4	—	4	—	
Custard Powder	... 2	—	2	—	
Black and White Pepper	2	—	2	—	
Kruschen Salts	... 1	—	1	—	
Gravy Powder	... 1	1	—	2	
Whole Ginger	... 1	—	1	—	
Gravy Salt	... 1	1	2	—	
Parsley and Thyme Stuffing	1	—	1	—	
Soup Powder	... 1	1	2	—	
Chocolate Cup	... 1	—	1	—	
Soup	... 1	1	2	—	
Curry Powder	... 1	1	2	—	
Mixed Spice	... 1	1	2	—	
Paste	... 3	3	6	—	
Garden Mint	... —	1	1	—	
	104	19	115	8	



## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	2,740
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	5,054
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts ... ..	312*
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	609*
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	—
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	1,093

### 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	945
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### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs ...	76
2. Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	49
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	31
2. Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—						
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners						11

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	—
2. Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	...	...	—
3. Number of dwelling houses closed on undertaking from owners not to re-let for habitation			—

## D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	—
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	—

## E.—Action taken under Ministry of Health Circular 2156—

1. Number of houses licensed for temporary occupation	...	...	...	...	...	4
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\*Includes inspection of Requisitioned properties.





